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CONTENTS

	PAGES
PART I.	
IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.—	
Reviews the Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1945-46	21—22
State Administration Report of the Sericultural Department ...	22
Appoints Dr. K. N. Kini, M.A., A.M., Ph.D., Dip. Edu., as an additional member of the Committee for Education ...	22
Reviews the Administration Report of the Public Health Department for the calendar year 1945	23
Removal of the restriction imposed under Article 161 I (a) of the Mysore Civil Account Code, Volume I, re House Building Advances	23
Sanctions the continuance of enhanced rates of Travelling Allowance for journeys outside the State till the end of June 1947...	23
Sanctions the continuance of enhanced rates of Daily Allowance and Mileage till the end of June 1947	23
Reviews the Administration Report of the Civil Supplies Department for the year 1945-46	24
PART II.	
APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, TRANSFERS, POWERS, LEAVE, ETC. ...	9
PART III—SECTION 1.	
NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT	39—50
PART III—SECTION 2.	
NOTIFICATIONS BY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS	107—121
PART III—SECTION 3.	
NOTIFICATIONS RELATING TO LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ...	17—19
PART IV.	
LEGISLATIVE MEASURES AND RULES THEREUNDER.—	
Publishes the draft of an amendment to the rules framed under the Mysore Income-tax Act V of 1923 (No. Fl. 5603—I. T. 9-46-14, dated 14th January 1947)	67
Directs that only the varieties of cloth with specifications noted against each in the appended schedule shall be manufactured by the handloom weavers and the producers of handloom cloth (No. C. 4434—Co. 19-46-10, dated 28th January 1947) ...	68
PART V.	
SEASON REPORT, STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT, ETC. ...	23—27
PART VI.	
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS	89—105

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1945-46.

READ—

Letter No. C. 304 of 46-47, dated 5th October 1946, from the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, submitting the report on the administration of the Police Department for the year 1945-46.

ORDER No. P. 4565-74—POL. 122-46-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 17TH JANUARY 1947.

Mr. S. Narayana Rao, M.A. (Hons.), was in charge of the department throughout the year.

2. The total sanctioned strength of the Police Force during the year under report was 10,625 officers and men, of whom 8,065 were permanent and 2,560 temporary. The total cost of the Force under all heads was Rs. 35,66,000. Of 8,738 Constables, 6,456 Constables were literate. Eight hundred and forty-seven recruits were enlisted to the Constabulary during the year. There were 313 vacancies at the close of the year; and this is attributed to the non-availability of recruits of the right type. As the scale of pay of the Constabulary has been since improved in June last, it is hoped that it will be possible to secure recruits of the right type.

3. The year witnessed an increase in the number of grave crimes from 6,235 in the previous year to 6,775. The increase is attributed to the unfavourable seasonal conditions and the difficulty of securing of livelihood. The increase occurred under all heads of grave crime, except dacoity and murder and cattle theft. The number of cases of robbery rose from 63 in the previous year to 73, of house-breaking and theft from 2,024 to 2,145 and of ordinary theft from 3,455 to 3,952. Cases of murder, however, fell from 122 to 103, of dacoity from 33 to 16 and of cattle theft from 538 to 486.

4. There was a decrease in the total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code from 7,049 in the previous year to 6,711. The number of cases reported under special and local laws was 9,871, while in 1939-40 it stood at 18,748. The marked and substantial decrease in six years requires an explanation. The number of cases reported under the Defence of India Rules, as applied to Mysore, decreased from 5,833 in the previous year to 3,874. One thousand and sixty-four cases were pending in the courts and 238 with the Police at the end of the year. It is scarcely necessary to impress upon the Police and the Magistracy the need for the prompt disposal of these cases.

5. The total value of property reported as lost, rose from Rs. 7,19,624 in 5,542 cases in the previous year to Rs. 7,81,688 in 6,619 cases during the year under report. There was also a corresponding increase in the value of property recovered from Rs. 3,44,169 to Rs. 3,54,107. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that lost was 45·29 as compared with 47·8 in the previous year. The percentage in Kolar District has been very poor for the past three years, being only 25·2, 27·3 and 28·8, respectively. This is not satisfactory.

6. The total number of cases disposed of under Class I to V was 8,301 and the percentage of conviction to cases disposed of was 30·35, which shows an increase of nearly 5 per cent over last year's figures but is still short of the percentage of 41·8 reached in the year 1942–43.

7. The Criminal Investigation Department attended as usual to the work of compiling the Criminal Intelligence Gazette and the collection and dissemination of useful information regarding professional crime and criminals. A series of doping cases, which were previously untraced, were detected during the year. District Intelligent Bureaus have been formed in districts with a view to work in collaboration with the Central C. I. D. for prompt exchange of information regarding crime and criminals.

8. The number of cases referred to the Police by Magistrates under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, was 476 against 506 in the previous year. Although the number of cases referred is less than in the last year, there is still a noticeable tendency on the part of the Magistrates to prefer making such references to the Police. The District Magistrates are requested to issue suitable instructions to the Magistrates concerned to minimise the number of such references to the extent practicable and warranted in the circumstances.

9. The Finger Print Bureau continued to function satisfactorily. In last year's report it was stated that the question of introducing the single print system and training of a Foot Print Expert would be taken up, but the report does not indicate if any steps have been taken in that direction.

10. One hundred and eight persons were put up under the Security Provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, against 219 persons in the previous year and 83 in 1942-43. Cases involving 20 persons were pending at the close of the year.

11. Four hundred and ninety-one accidents were caused y motor vehicles, of which 183 were caused by military vehicles. Seventy-one accidents resulted in loss of life; of hese, 13 were due to military vehicles.

12. As observed in the review on the previous year's report, the information furnished in the report regarding the work done by the Police under the Motor Vehicles and Taxation Act is meagre. Information has not been furnished as desired by Government, in regard to the number of prosecutions and convictions for rash and negligent driving and the number of prosecutions and convictions under each head of offence under the Motor Vehicles and Taxation Act separately in respect of the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and the Districts.

13. The Fire Brigade Units in Bangalore and Mysore Cities rendered valuable service in bringing under control ten outbreaks of fire during the year and in saving property worth several lakhs.

14. The working of the department during the year was satisfactory.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA, *Chief Secy.*

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

State Administration Report of the Sericultural Department.

READ—

Report on the working of the Department of Sericulture during the year 1945-46 received from the Superintendent of Sericulture in Mysore with his letter No. 156, dated the 2nd November 1946.

2. Report on the working of the Silk Filature Expansion Scheme during the year 1945-46 from the Special Officer, Silk Filature Expansion Scheme in Mysore, received with his letter No. 1106, dated the 3rd September 1946.

ORDER NO. D. 4445-57—Seri. 13-46-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD JANUARY 1947.

Recorded.

Market Conditions.—Consequent on the cancellation of Cocoon Control Order during August 1945, and the supersession of the Silk Control Order by the Mysore Silk (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945, the price of cocoons went down to Re. 0-14-0 a lb. by the end of September 1945, but rose to Rs. 2-0-0 a lb. early in December 1945. The price of coccons fluctuated violently from January 1946 onwards, registering Rs. 4 a lb. in April 1946 and Rs. 1-8-0 in June 1946.

Mulberry Cultivation and Research Experiments, Seed Campaign and Propaganda.—The area under mulberry cultivation which stood at nearly 71,000 acres during 1944-45 increased to 81,292 acres during 1945-46. Many sericulturists adopted with satisfactory results methods demonstrated by the department for improving cultivation by raising bush mulberry. Groundnut cake powder for purposes of manure was in short supply due to the diversion of groundnut for food purposes. Research and experiment work received greater attention and included, among other items, sex ratio in silk worm moths, laboratory technique, duration of copulation and vitality of foreign race male moths.

The possibility of extending silk industry in other parts of the State continued to be explored. Chennagiri Taluk is an instance in point. The Harijan colonists of Alakere and Hasige-Kaval-Grama in Kunigal Taluk attempted to irrigate the gardens, and reaped a fairly good harvest in spite of adverse seasonal conditions.

Seed Campaign.—There were 3,240 selected seed rearers in pure Mysore race during the year under report as against 2,660 during 1944-45. The Sericultural Department of Madras purchased large quantities of seed cocoons. There was remarkable improvement in the yield of seed cocoons. A silk farm at Krishnarajendra Hill Station, Tarikere Taluk, has been started to increase the supply of disease-free layings of hill stock. Seventeen Government Grainages and 109 Aided Grainages worked during the year under review, but the output of disease-free layings was not satisfactory due to various causes, scanty rainfall being one of them. Intensive work continued in the sericultural villages of the Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet and Dodballapur.

Facilities for sericultural education were provided as usual and 36 students completed their training during the year, 20 students being under training drawn from several parts of India, such as Nepal, the Punjab, Ceylon and Travancore.

Post-war Schemes.—Nine schemes of post-war developments were formulated and passed by the Committee of Sericulture. Government have sanctioned four of them and the remaining are under the consideration of Government (*vide* particulars given below*)

***Schemes formulated by the Committee of Sericulture.**

1. Central Sericultural School.
2. Establishment of a Sericultural Research Institute.
3. Starting of two new Hill Stations for rearing foreign races of silk worms.
4. Seed supply.
5. Supply of manure to sericulturists.
6. Mulberry nursuries.
7. Starting of seed cocoon farms.
8. Co-operation.
9. Equipping four cocoon markets with stifling arrangements for storage of cocoons.

Schemes sanctioned by Government.

Scheme Nos. 1 and 5 have been sanctioned; starting of a silk farm on the Krishnarajendra Hill Station as a part of scheme No. 3 and two Government Grainages at Magadi and Sugganahalli as a part of scheme No. 4 have also been sanctioned.

Special Features during the year under Review.—The Mysore Cocoon Control Order, 1943, was cancelled from 8th August 1945. The Mysore Silk Control Order, 1943, was superseded by the Mysore Silk (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945, and was in operation throughout the year.

The Silk Filature Expansion Scheme under which silk was supplied to the Government of India for war purposes was terminated with effect from 31st August 1945 consequent on the cessation of hostilities. The Government Silk Filature, Kankanhalli, established on behalf of His Majesty's Government for production of silk for war purposes, was purchased by the Government of Mysore and is being run as a Government concern. Reelers and rearers got a bonus of Rs. 43,99,849 during the year under report under the procedure of distribution of surplus initiated as part of the Silk Filature Expansion Scheme. The Sericultural Development Fund built up under the same scheme amounted to Rs. 38,37,979 at the end of the year.

The Silk Conditioning and Testing House established at Channapatna did good work and tested filature, Italian and domestic basin silks and issued certificates.

J. B. MALLARADHYA, *Rev. Secy.*

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Appoints Dr. K. N. Kini, M.A., A.M., Ph.D., Dip. Edn., as an additional member of the Committee for Education.

ORDER NO. S. R. 2645-47—E. C. 8-46-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 17TH JANUARY 1947.

Government are pleased to direct that Dr. K. N. Kini, M.A., A.M., Ph.D., Dip. Edn., Retired Deputy Director of Education, be appointed additional member of the Committee for Education.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Genl. Secy.*